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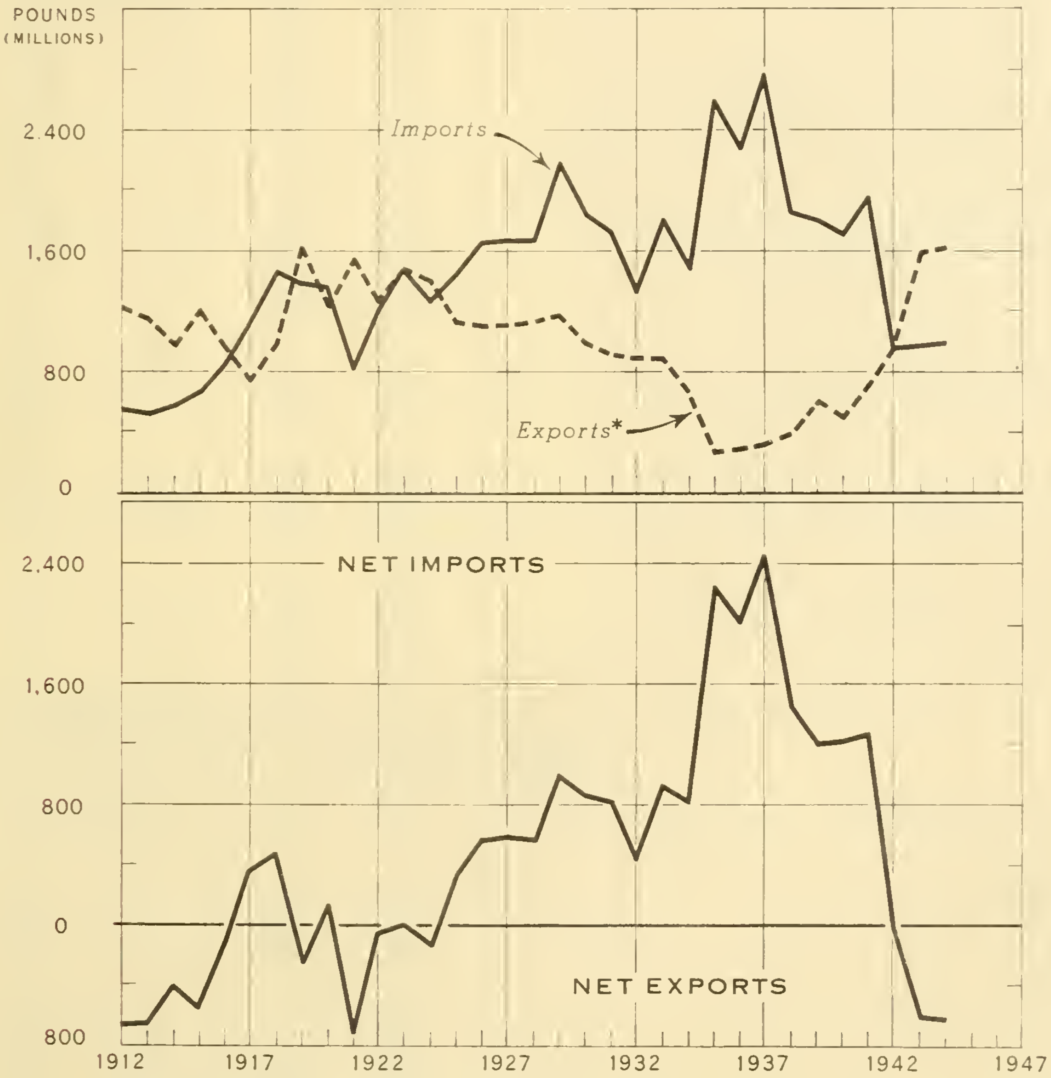
THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS - 100 BAE JUNE 1945

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS IN TERMS OF OIL, UNITED STATES, 1912-44



MARGARINE, SHORTENING, AND SOAP INCLUDED IN TERMS OF FAT CONTENT
* INCLUDING SHIPMENTS TO U. S. TERRITORIES AND, IN 1944, MILITARY PROCUREMENT FOR RELIEF IN EUROPE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45337 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Imports of fats and oils into the United States in 1942-44 were reduced to about half the 1937-41 level. Exports from the United States, on the other hand, were increased during the war, and in 1943 and 1944 were the largest since 1921. Most of these exports went to the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union under lend-lease. In 1945, exports of fats and oils will again be substantially larger than imports, but in the postwar period the United States will return to a net import basis.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, May 1943 and 1944, March-May 1945

PRICES

Item	May		1945		
	1943	1944	March	April	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	1/46.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	1/47.5	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Shortening containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	12.8	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.8	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	16.2	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.4
Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	---	---	11.1	11.1	11.1
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 2/	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Ceylon, crude, bulk, N. Y. 2/	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	62.9	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7
Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y. 2/	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, New Orleans	3/11.5	3/11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Cottonseed oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.5	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Citicica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	26.2	22.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Tung oil, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.7	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.9
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	36.5	36.5	31.9	31.9	31.9
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	12.0	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.5
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80%, drums or tanks, N. Y.	11.5	11.5	4/ 9.8	4/ 9.8	4/ 9.8

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)

Item	May 1943	May 1944	March 1945	April 1945	May 1945
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	152	141	142	142	142
Eight domestic fats and oils	108	100	101	101	101
All fats and oils (27 items)	114	107	108	108	108
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	105	95	96	96	96
Marine animal oils	132	132	131	131	131
Vegetable oils, domestic	133	134	134	134	134
Vegetable oils, foreign	158	156	156	156	156
Grouped by use:					
Butter	105	93	93	93	93
Butter, seasonally adjusted	114	102	91	98	102
Lard	105	101	105	105	105
Other food fats	139	141	141	141	141
All food fats	111	103	103	103	103
Soap fats	120	120	120	120	120
Drying oils	152	149	149	149	148
Miscellaneous oils	117	116	115	115	116
All industrial fats and oils	133	131	131	131	131

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the War Food Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects open market sales only. Current figures refer to all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ C.i.f. New York. 4/ Tanks only.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

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SUMMARY

According to the June Pig Crop Report, the fall pig crop this year may be about 35.3 million head, 13 percent more than a year earlier. Lard production will be about 100 million pounds larger in the spring and summer of 1946 than in the spring and summer this year. Marketings of 1945 fall-crop pigs will begin in late April 1946. Meanwhile, lard production will continue less than a year earlier through the coming winter. Hogs now being marketed are from the 1944 fall pig crop, which was 34 percent smaller than the record fall crop in 1943. Hogs marketed from October to April will be from the 1945 spring pig crop, estimated to be 7 percent less than that of a year earlier. Output of greases also is likely to be larger in the spring and summer of 1946 than this year.

Military requirements for fats and oils probably will be less in 1946 than in 1945, as a result of reductions in the size of the armed forces and in the number of prisoners. Consumer income will be reduced somewhat in 1946, assuming that the general price level remains comparatively steady. However, civilian supplies of most fats and oils during most of 1946 probabl will continue smaller than the quantity consumers are able and willing to buy at ceiling prices.

Stocks of fats and oils on May 1 were the lowest for that date in many years, and will decline seasonally until crushing of 1945 crops of oilseeds gets under way in volume this fall. Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils on May 1, the latest reported, totaled 1,823 million pounds (crude basis) compared with 2,709 million pounds a year earlier. The principal reductions from last year were in stocks of lard, inedible tallow and greases, linseed oil, and soybean oil.

Production of soap in 1944, including soap for use in manufacturing synthetic rubber and other non-soap products, apparently was the largest on record. Total use of saponifiable materials in the manufacture of soap, including rosin and an estimated quantity of secondary fats, amounted to 2.5 billion pounds, 19 percent more than a year earlier and 4 percent more than in 1941, the previous peak year. Output of soap has declined this year, because of reduced supplies of fats and rosin. With military procurement and manufacturing uses of soap expected to remain relatively large, the supply of fats and oils available for civilian soap probably will be about 15 percent less in 1945 than in 1944. Use of rosin in civilian soap has been limited since February to 25 percent of the 1944 rate of use.

Net exports of fats and oils, including oilseeds and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, totaled 650 million pounds in 1944, slightly more than in 1943. In pre-war years, the United States was a net importer of about 1.5 billion pounds annually. The wartime shift to a net exporting basis reflects a reduction in imports from a pre-war average of close to 2 billion pounds to less than 1 billion pounds in the war years, and an increase in exports from about 500 million pounds to 1.6 billion pounds. The United States will continue in 1945 to export substantially more fats and oils than it imports, but is likely to return to a net importing basis after the war.

-- June 23, 1945

UTILIZATION OF FATS, OILS, AND ROSIN IN SOAP, 1944 AND 1945

Use of Fats and Rosin in Soap at New High Level in 1944

Total use of fats, oils, foots, fatty acids, and rosin in the manufacture of soap, including non-detergent soap, in 1944 is estimated to have been 2,524 million pounds, 19 percent more than a year earlier and 4 percent more than in 1941, the previous peak year (table 6). Use of rosin in soap in 1944 was 193 million pounds, over 60 percent more than in 1943, and the largest use on record. The quantity of fats, oils, foots, and fatty acids used was 2,331 million pounds, over 16 percent more than a year earlier and about the same as in 1941.

Estimates of the total quantity of secondary fats and derivatives 1/ used annually in soap, 1931-44, are shown in table 5 for the first time in the Fats and Oils Situation. These estimates are based largely on total factory consumption of these items reported by the Bureau of the Census for all uses. Use of these secondary and derived materials in soap apparently increased sharply in 1943 and 1944, as a result of the tightness in supplies of primary fats for soap and an increase in fat-splitting to obtain maximum glycerine recovery.

Quotas of fats and oils for civilian soap were maintained throughout 1944 at the highest level since their institution in late 1942. Use of fats and oils in the manufacture of civilian bar and package soap (the types commonly bought for household use) was permitted at the rate of 90 percent of average use in 1940 and 1941. The quota for bulk package soap (the type purchased by commercial laundries and other large-scale users) was 110 percent of base-period use. Quotas for abrasive hand soap ("mechanics' paste") were 150 percent of base-period use until early June 1944, when they were removed. Total use of fats in civilian soap in 1944, under these quotas, was roughly 1,800 million pounds, about 150 million pounds more than a year earlier (table 5).

Military procurement of soap was greatly increased in late 1944, partly to obtain supplies for relief needs in Europe. Total procurement of soap by the armed forces in 1944 is estimated to have been 309 million pounds, in terms of fat content, compared with 200 million pounds in 1943.

Soap used in synthetic rubber manufacture, textiles, wire drawing, etc., accounted for about 180 million pounds of fat in 1944 compared with 110 million pounds in 1943, and about 75 million pounds in pre-war years.

The expansion in soap production in 1944 was made possible by substantial increases in supplies of soap fats and by mandatory use of rosin in the first quarter of the year. Production of inedible tallow and greases, the leading material used in soap, rose from 1,650 million pounds in 1943 to 1,943 million pounds, a new high, in 1944. These fats are widely used in industrial lubricants, but the largest use is in soap. Use in soap increased

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1/ Inedible animal stearin, lard (grease) oil, tallow oil, foots, palm oil residues, tall oil, and fatty acids.

from 1,360 million pounds in 1943 to 1,530 million pounds in 1944. Since July 1943, producers of inedible tallow and greases have been required by WFO 67 to reserve 30 percent of production each month to fill orders for tallow and greases to be used in industrial products other than soap.

With lard production at an unprecedented level in early 1944, soap makers were permitted to purchase lard and rendered pork fat in late May, in June, and in part of July, for quota-exempt use. Additional lard was purchased for use within the over-all fats and oils quota. Use of lard in soap rose to a total of 176 million pounds in 1944, compared with 74 million pounds in 1943. Also, a substantial quantity of lard was held over for use in 1945. In normal years, less than a million pounds of lard go into soap.

With increased supplies of castor oil available in 1944, use of this oil in soap in 1944 increased to 17 million pounds, from less than 1 million pounds in 1943. An unusually large quantity of edible tallow was used in soap in 1944. In earlier years, use of this fat had been small, because of its high price in relation to prices of other fats suitable for soap making.

Use of palm oil and lauric-acid oils (coconut, babassu, and palm-kernel) in soap declined in 1944. The limited supplies of these oils are allotted under War Food orders to various war uses, notably tin and terne plating, where palm oil is essential, and artificial rubber manufacture requiring coconut oil derivatives.

Fats for Soap in Short Supply in 1945; Some Improvement Likely in Early 1946

A sharp reduction in hog slaughter after July 1944, with consequent declines in grease and lard output, was reflected in a tightening in supplies of fats available for soap in late 1944 and early 1945. This development was intensified by a rapid expansion of military procurement of soap in the latter half of 1944. Beginning in November 1944, purchase of additional lard and rendered pork fat for use in soap was prohibited. Manufacturers' quotas of fats and oils for civilian bar and package soap were reduced to 85 percent of base-period use in January-March 1945 and to 74 percent (the lowest since quotas were instituted) in April-June. Quotas for civilian bulk package soap were reduced to 90 percent in January-March and 84 percent in April-June. Use of fats and oils in the manufacture of soap for civilians is expected to be about 15 percent less in 1945 than a year earlier.

Supplies of soap fats are expected to continue short for the rest of 1945. Output of greases probably will be smaller in July-September 1945 than in any earlier quarter since July-September 1939. Tallow output, however, will be at a fairly high level. Total production of inedible tallow and grease in the second half of 1945 probably will be moderately smaller than the 882 million pounds produced in July-December 1944.

Output of inedible tallow and greases in the first half of 1946 is likely to be as large as or larger than a year earlier. Marketings of hogs from the 1945 fall pig crop, which is indicated to be 13 percent larger than a year earlier, will begin in the spring of 1946. Also, cattle slaughter probably will continue large in the first half of 1946.

Some imports of Philippine copra may become available by early 1946. Recent reports from the Philippine Islands indicate that rail, truck, and inter-island shipping facilities have been almost totally crippled by the wa A start is being made toward supplying ships for inter-island transportation and a few military trucks have been made available for civilian use on Luzon Also, a small tonnage of ocean vessels has been allotted to the trade betwee the Philippine Islands and the United States. But the facilities so far provided are small in relation to pre-war. Production of copra will be seriously handicapped during the next few months by a scarcity of food and consumer goods available for sale to copra producers.

Rosin Supply Plentiful in Early 1944 But Now Short

Effective November 1, 1943, soapmakers were required by WFO 86 to increase the rosin content of soap to specified percentages of the finished weight of the soap produced. This action was taken to conserve soap fats, which were then in shorter supply than rosin. In early 1944, however, with output of inedible tallow and greases at a new peak and with lard available soapmakers, the soap fat situation was eased. At the same time, partly beca of increased use of rosin in soap, stocks of rosin were declining rapidly. WFO 86 was terminated in June 1944.

From April 1944 to March 1945, the rate of use of rosin in soap was materially reduced from that in January-March 1944, the peak quarter. Howev total use of rosin in soap in the 1944-45 rosin crop year (April-March) was about as large as in the 1943-44 crop year. Use of rosin in the manufactur of ester gum (used in varnishes) and miscellaneous chemicals was greatly expanded in 1944-45. Stocks of rosin on March 31, 1945 totaled only 202 mi pounds, less than half as much as a year earlier, and less than one-third as much as 2 years earlier.

Table 2 .- Rosin: Production, reported use, and stocks of rosin at end of period, 1942-43 to 1944-45

Year ended March 31	Production	Reported use: In soap	Reported use: Total	Stocks, end of period
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1943	849	98	579	668
1944	761	170	683	413
1945	685	169	802	202

Compiled from Naval Stores Report, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, U. S. D. A.

To direct available supplies into the most essential military and civilian uses, the War Production Board issued Order M-387, effective Febru 28, 1945, limiting inventories and uses of rosin. Use of rosin in civilian soap each quarter is limited by this order to 25 percent of use in civilian soap in the corresponding quarter of 1944, or to 2,700 pounds, whichever is greater. Use in products for the armed forces or for certain other purpose is not restricted.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS FOR FATS AND OILS, 1940-45

Data on foreign and territorial trade in fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products in 1944 and the first 3 months of 1945 are shown in tables 7 to 9. Statistics for 1940-43 also are given, including imports and exports of strategic items in 1942 and 1943 not published previously in The Fats and Oils Situation. Regulations now permit publication currently of all trade data on fats and oils and related products, except that information since 1944 is withheld on castor beans and oil; coconut oil and copra; kapok seed and oil; palm oil; palm kernels and palm-kernel oil; rapeseed and oil; rubber seeds; sesame seed and oil; sperm oil; tung nuts and oil.

Total exports in 1944, at 1,632 million pounds 2/, and total imports, at 982 million pounds (including oilseeds and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil) were nearly the same as in 1943. These exports and imports leave a net export balance of 650 million pounds in 1944, compared with 628 million pounds in 1943.

In the first quarter of 1945, imports totaled 259 million pounds. Exports, including military and Red Cross procurement for relief, were about 360 million pounds (preliminary). Exports are expected to continue large during the remainder of 1945, but less than in 1944. Imports probably will decline from the first-quarter level, when a relatively large share of the import allocation for the year was received.

Principal changes in imports from the pre-war period to the war period are indicated in the table following. Changes in exports (discussed in the March 1945 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation) included large increases in exports of lard, butter, linseed oil, and domestic vegetable oils.

Table 3.- Imports of specified fats, oils, and oilseeds in terms of oil, average 1937-41, and average 1942-44

Item	Average 1937-41	Average 1942-44	Increase (+) or decrease (-) from prewar
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Principal items showing increases since prewar			
Castor beans and oil	96	150	+ 54
Sperm oil	14	24	+ 10
Tallow, inedible	8	51	+ 43
Sunflower oil	1	66	+ 65
Principal items showing decreases since prewar			
Copra and coconut oil	699	165	-534
Flaxseed and linseed oil	352	278	- 74
Palm oil	301	70	-231
Tung oil	100	3	- 97
Olive oil, edible, inedible, and "foots"	74	4	- 70
Fish-liver oils	47	17	- 30

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

2/ Includes military procurement for relief and procurement by Red Cross for prisoner-of-war packages, and shipments to United States territories.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Output of Fats and Oils Down Seasonally in April; Stocks Continue to Decline

Total factory production of fats and oils in April was 658 million pounds compared with 713 million pounds a month earlier, and 810 million pounds in April 1943 (table 10). The decline from March was due largely to a seasonal decline in production of cottonseed oil, and to reductions in output of inedible tallow and greases and federally inspected lard, reflecting a decline in hog slaughter. Butter production increased seasonally in April. Production of edible vegetable oils continued in April at a moderatel higher-level than a year earlier.

Smaller hog slaughter than a year earlier continued in April to be the principal factor in the smaller output of fats and oils this spring than last. Production of federally inspected lard and rendered pork fat was 128 million pounds less in April this year than a year earlier, and output of greases also was down. Reduced linseed oil output was the second most important factor in the lower level of total output of fats and oils this sprin

There were no changes in May and early June in prices quoted for fats and oils. The index number of wholesale prices stood in May at 108 percent of the 1924-29 average, the same as a month earlier and 1 point above May 194 when lard was selling moderately below ceilings. With strong demand for castor oil in the United States, prices of castor beans at Brazilian ports advanced in late May and early June to $82-$83 per long ton compared with $77 a month earlier and a low point of $58 last November.

Prices received by farmers in mid-May for soybeans, at $2.15, were 22 cents per bushel higher than a year earlier. Prices received for peanuts, at 8.3 cents, were 0.6 cent per pound higher than last year. These advances reflect higher support prices this season than last. Prices to farmers for flaxseed, at $2.91, were 6 cents per bushel higher in mid-May this year than last, reflecting higher ceiling prices at terminal markets for the 1944 crop than for the 1943 crop. Mid-May cottonseed prices, at $52.10 per ton, averag slightly less than a year earlier.

Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils continued to decline in in April, partly as a result of large exports of lard. Total stocks on April 30 amounted to 1,822 million pounds (crude basis), compared with 1,896 million pounds a month earlier, and 2,709 million pounds a year earlier (table 10.) Principal declines during April were in soap fats (45 million pounds) and lard (22 million pounds). The reduction in stocks from a year earlier was mainly in lard, linseed oil, soybean oil, and inedible tallow and greases.

WFA Purchases of Fats and Oils Small in May

May purchases of fats, oils, and soap by the War Food Administration totaled 42 million pounds, including margarine and soap in terms of fat content. Total purchases for the first 5 months of 1945 amounted to 253 million pounds, compared with 761 million pounds in the corresponding period a year earlier. The principal items purchased in May 1945 were lard (18 million pounds) and butter (15 million pounds).

A total of about 3.8 million bushels of soybeans was purchased by WFA in the first 5 months of 1945. Approximately 3.3 million bushels of this total were bought in March; the remainder was purchased in February and April. The oil equivalent of these soybeans (35 million pounds) is included in the table below. The largest annual purchase of soybeans by WFA, prior to 1945, was 983,000 bushels in 1943.

Table 4.- Purchases of fats and oils, and soybeans by the War Food Administration, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 Apr.	1945 May	1945 Jan.-May
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Butter	1/	34	120	106	3	15	22
Lard and rendered pork fat	326	654	882	809	11	18	90
Other animal fats and oils 2/	2	30	61	2	1/	1/	1/
Linseed oil	---	70	391	198	1	---	1
Soybeans (oil equivalent) 3/	4	4	9	2	2	----	35
Soybean oil	---	17	22	100	---	1	4
Other vegetable oils	---	82	49	15	15	---	31
Shortening	---	46	62	8	---	---	[illegible]
Margarine (fat content) 4/	1	77	72	59	2	2	36
Soap (fat content) 4/	---	16	23	13	12	6	31
Total fat equivalent	333	1,030	1,691	1,312	46	42	253
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Soybeans	450	400	983	206	250	---	3,846

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

2/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils.

3/ Oil equivalent estimated at 9 pounds per 60-pound bushel.

4/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Present Cottonseed Price Support to be Extended to 1945 Crop

Support prices for cottonseed produced in 1945 were announced in early June. These prices are the same as those in effect for the 1944 crop of cottonseed. The support for base grade cottonseed in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico will be $55 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point, and $56 per ton in other States. Premiums and discounts are specified for variations in quality above and below the base grade.

The method of supporting cottonseed prices will be the same in the coming season as in the season just ending. Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase cottonseed products at specified prices, if offered by mills that have paid support prices for cottonseed purchased in lots of 5 tons or more.

The specified prices CCC agrees to pay are as follows: Cottonseed oil, one-eighth of a cent per pound below ceilings; cottonseed meal, bulk, 41 percent protein, f.o.b. plant, $43 to $45 per ton, depending on location; chemical grade linters, ceiling prices.

Prices actually received by growers for 1945-crop cottonseed will vary according to location, quality of the seed, and the ginner's margin. The season average price to growers in 1944-45 was about $52.60 per ton.

Ceiling Price for Flaxseed at California Markets Increased

Maximum prices for flaxseed delivered to terminal markets in Californi were increased 5 cents per bushel on June 18, by Amendment 7 to Maximum Price Regulation 397. The new ceiling is $3.35 per bushel. This action restores the differential of 25 cents per bushel in ceiling prices between California and Northwestern markets that was in effect during the 1943-44 season.

Ceiling Prices for Imported Fats and Oils Revised; Lard Maximums Clarified

Amendment 47 to Maximum Price Regulation 53, effective June 25, fixed maximum prices for sales of imported fats and oils (except those for which specific ceiling prices are established) at the highest price received by the se for the same type of sale on October 1, 1941. Prior to the amendment, these maximums were to be adjusted upward or downward by the amount of any increase decrease from the October 1, 1941 level in ocean freight, war risk insurance, and marine insurance paid in importing the particular shipment of oil in question.

Amendment 46 to MPR 53, effective June 18, specifies that maximum pri of loose lard shall be 12.80 cents per pound plus freight from the nearest b ing point freightwise. This wording is designed to make it clear that the nearest basing point geographically is not necessarily the appropriate one f purposes of calculating price ceilings for lard. The amendment also establi specific ceilings for lard purchased by Government procurement agencies and pack in 56-pound wood or fiber export boxes, at 0.25 cent per pound over the maxim for lard in tierces. These ceilings replace those formerly calculated in accordance with Supplementary Order 106 of the General Maximum Price Regulat

Glycerin Inventories Restricted

Distributors' and users' inventories or glycerin were limited by War Food Order 134, effective June 21. Distributors may not accept delivery of any quantity that would result in a larger inventory than a 20-day supply. Users are prohibited from accumulating more than a 30-day supply. This actio was taken to help producers and refiners of glycerin to increase stocks of glycerin for meeting sudden military or war needs. Total stocks of glycerin are above the normal minumum working level, but producers' and refiners' inventories are low.

Table 5.- Supply and disposition of soap, in terms of fat content, and use of rosin in soap, 1931-44

Year	Supply, in terms of fats and oils					Disposition, in terms of fats and oils										Rosin used in soap manufacture	
	Fats and oils used in manufacture								Domestic disappearance								
											Total, soap products						
	Primary fats	Secondary fats and derivatives 1/	Total	Imports 2/	Total Supply	Commercial exports 2/	Lend-lease exports; military procurement for relief; Red Cross procurement	Shipments to U. S. territories 2/	Total	Use in non-soap products 5/	Military, excluding relief 3/	Civilian	Military and civilian per capita	Civilian per capita	Total weight	Per capita, military and civilian
	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1931	1,390	190	1,580	4	1,584	19	---	11	1,554	56	---	1,498	12.0	12.0	98	0.8
1932	1,375	160	1,535	3	1,538	14	---	11	1,513	51	---	1,462	11.6	11.6	107	.9
1933	1,311	170	1,481	2	1,484	12	---	12	1,460	59	---	1,401	11.1	11.1	108	.9
1934	1,474	190	1,664	6	1,671	12	---	12	1,648	53	---	1,595	12.5	12.5	116	.9
1935	1,313	190	1,503	12	1,515	13	---	12	1,490	62	---	1,428	11.2	11.2	114	.9
1936	1,395	220	1,615	2	1,617	14	---	14	1,589	67	---	1,522	11.8	11.8	122	.9
1937	1,476	200	1,676	2	1,678	15	---	13	1.649	68	---	1,581	12.2	12.2	112	.9
1938	1,469	200	1,669	2	1,670	14	---	13	1,644	57	---	1,587	12.1	12.1	96	.7
1939	1,654	190	1,844	2	1,846	18	---	15	1,813	72	---	1,741	13.2	13.2	96	.7
1940	1,723	170	1,893	3	1,895	14	---	15	1,866	75	---	1,791	13.5	13.5	78	.6
1941	2,144	190	2,334	6	2,339	17	---	20	2,303	94	36	2,173	16.5	16.4	103	.8
1942	1,871	190	2,061	2	2,063	10	2	15	2,036	95	83	1,858	14.3	14.0	98	.7
1943	1,715	290	2,005	4	2,009	11	8	17	1,973	110	200	1,663	13.6	12.8	120	.9
1944 3/	2,001	330	2,331	4/	2,332	15	16	13	2,288	180	299	1,809	15.2	14.0	193	1.4

1/ Estimated largely on the basis of reported total factory consumption of secondary fats and oils and derivatives. Items included are lard (grease oil, tallow oil, inedible animal stearin, foots, palm oil residue, tall oilm and fatty acids.

2/ Fat content estimated by applying the following factors to actual weight of soap; Medicated, .85; toilet or fancy, .75; castile, .68; laundry, .34; soap powder, .60; chips, .75; shaving creams, .40; shaving cake, powder, and sticks, .87; scouring bricks, etc., .10; scouring cleanser, .03; other, .50, except shipments to Alaska, .43.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

5/ Synthetic rubber, textiles, wire-drawing, and other non-soap products.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, War Food Administration, and Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 6 .- Soap, Fats, oils and rosin used in manufacture, 1940-44

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 1/
Hard oils (tallow class):	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Slow lathering-					
Tallow, inedible	786,456	1,057,303	1,188,923	896,286	1,005,777
Greases	256,886	310,487	338,974	463,811	524,156
Whale and fish oils	107,911	76,312	72,401	44,972	50,900
Palm oil	84,934	129,871	55,865	32,621	19,675
Tallow, edible	657	4,826	634	4,652	43,761
Lard 2/	645	89	96	74,039	176,260
Oleostearine	549	70	483	275	211
Total	1,238,038	1,578,958	1,657,376	1,516,656	1,829,746
Quick lathering-					
Coconut oil	396,857	484,124	140,487	142,346	131,558
Palm-kernel oil	197	1,113	1,353	1,840	1,938
Babassu oil	41,221	29,753	19,105	25,814	13,006
Total	438,275	514,990	160,945	170,000	146,502
Soft oils:					
Secondary fats and oils 3/	170,000	190,000	190,000	290,000	330,000
Olive oil, sulphured and inedible	16,585	10,584	5,188	5,486	2,956
Soybean oil	17,612	24,737	31,510	15,428	3,258
Cottonseed oil	2,971	3,010	2,863	991	586
Corn oil	3,638	4,948	4,102	831	887
Castor oil	1,225	1,976	1,599	878	16,962
Linseed oil	1,489	2,278	4,019	1,697	2,253
Peanut oil	387	597	485	256	564
Sesame oil	38	304	189	70	---
Oleo oil	127	189	205	2,160	3,243
Rape oil	49	5	---	1	---
Olive oil, edible	130	84	27	11	83
Neat's foot oil	19	35	19	68	9
Other vegetable oils	2,051	1,162	2,162	675	3,164
Total	216,321	239,909	242,368	318,552	363,965
Total fats and oils	1,892,634	2,333,857	2,060,689	2,005,208	2,331,213
Rosin 4/	78,419	103,061	97,850	119,804	193,144
Total saponifiable materials	1,971,053	2,436,918	2,158,539	2,125,012	2,524,357

Fats and oils, from reports of the Bureau of the Census; rosin, Naval Stores Research Division, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes rendered pork fat, 1941-44.

3/ Inedible animal stearin, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots, palm oil residue, tall oil, red oil, stearic acid, and other fatty acids. Estimated largely on the basis of reported total factory consumption of these items.

4/ 1940-42, consumption of rosin was reported on a crop year basis (April -March data are placed in calendar year in which most of the season occurs, i.e., 1942-43 data are placed in calendar year 1942. 1943 and 1944, computed from quarterly reports.

Table 7 .- Imports for consumption of specified fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1940-45

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Jan.-Mar. 1945
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Primary fats						
Animal fats						
Butter	1.4	3.7	20.1	3.3	1.7	1/
Lard	1/	1/	.4	.8	.2	.1
Stearine, animal, edible	1/	.8	1.0	---	---	---
Tallow, edible	1/	3.9	13.7	8.1	20.5	.6
Tallow, inedible	1.4	30.4	63.7	32.7	55.8	17.8
Wool grease	2.9	1.3	1.5	1/	1/	---
Neat's-foot oil	2/	.6	2.3	2.6	.6	1/
Other animal fats	.1	1/	1/	---	1/	1/
Total, animal	5.7	40.8	102.5	47.4	78.9	18.6
Marine fats						
Cod and cod-liver oil	19.5	19.0	7.9	18.0	17.1	3.1
Shark and shark-liver oil	.5	2.8	1.3	3.0	1/	.4
Other liver oils	---	.1	1/	1/	4.6	1.2
Fish oils	.2	6.3	8.7	14.3	12.3	2.1
Whale oil, sperm	22.3	6.9	41.0	30.1	.1	3/
Whale oil, other	1/	.4	1/	28.4	2.6	---
Seal oil	---	.4	5.0	4.4	1.3	---
Total, marine	42.4	35.9	64.0	98.1	38.1	
Vegetable fats						
Babassu oil	.9	---	.5	.7	.9	.3
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	4.8	3.2	.8	6.4	4.2	.1
Cashew nut kernel oil	4/	4/	4/	.5	.5	---
Castor oil	.1	1.9	2.0	20.2	15.5	3/
Coconut oil	370.7	405.3	43.2	43.0	51.8	3/
Corn oil	.4	1.4	1.4	.8	1/	---
Cottonseed oil 5/	12.9	25.4	9.0	13.1	10.4	9.7
Japan wax (tallow)	2.3	2.5	---	---	---	---
Linseed oil	1/	.1	27.8	66.0	66.5	2.7
Citicica oil	15.5	36.6	1.2	1.6	10.8	2.9
Olive oil, edible	50.1	10.1	7.0	3.3	.3	2.3
Olive-oil "foots"	24.5	4.0	---	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	5.1	.9	.9	.3	.1	1/
Palm-kernel oil	---	---	.4	---	---	3/
Palm oil	226.9	308.1	77.9	69.6	71.5	3/
Peanut oil	3.1	4.8	.4	1/	1/	---
Perilla oil	11.3	6.6	1.0	.4	---	---
Rape oil	12.9	17.5	26.8	17.9	21.8	3/
Sesame oil	.1	.1	1/	2.0	.9	3/
Soybean oil	4.8	.8	---	---	.1	---
Sunflower oil	1/	3.3	56.9	54.8	84.9	19.5
Teaseed oil	4.3	.8	1/	---	---	---
Tung oil	97.0	43.8	8.3	.1	1.8	3/
Vegetable tallow	.3	2.1	.1	---	1/	1/
Total, vegetable	648.1	879.3	265.7	291.3	342.0	
Total, primary fats	896.3	956.0	432.2	436.7	458.9	108.2
Oil-bearing materials (in terms of oil)						
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	61.9	44.5	30.1	20.6	9.4	5.6
Castor beans (45 percent)	107.0	177.5	119.5	142.4	150.2	3/
Copra (63 percent)	387.7	358.9	89.5	149.4	119.5	3/
Flaxseed (34 percent)	225.2	402.2	261.4	202.3	208.0	26.5
Murumuru kernels (36 percent) 6/	2.1	1.3	.6	.2	.5	.1
Ouricury kernels (65 percent)	---	---	.2	4.2	---	---
Palm-nut kernels (45 percent)	13.2	6.3	1.0	.1	26.7	3/
Peanuts, shelled (39 percent)	---	---	---	---	3.4	9.5
Sesame seed (47 percent)	6.9	4.1	4.3	1.5	3.7	3/
Tuçum kernels (43 percent)	2.2	5.7	3.1	.6	.9	.1
Total oil-bearing materials	806.1	1,000.4	509.7	521.3	522.3	151.0
Manufactured products (fat content)						
Margarine 7/	1.4	2.0	.8	1/	---	---
Shortening	.5	1.4	.4	1/	1/	1/
Soap	2.5	5.6	2.2	4.1	.4	1/
Total, manufactured products	4.4	9.1	3.4	4.1	.4	1/
Total primary fats, oil-bearing materials, and manufactured products in terms of oil	1,706.8	1,965.5	945.2	962.1	981.6	259.3

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and records of the Bureau of the Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Not separately reported prior to November 15, 1941. From November 15 to December 31, 1941, imports of neat's-foot oil were 561,000 pounds. 3/ Publication prohibited by national security regulations. 4/ Not reported separately before 1943. 5/ Crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis by dividing by o.93. 6/ Prior to 1942, 35 percent. 7/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 8 .- Exports of specified fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products, 1940-45

Primary fats

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Jan.-Mar. 1945
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats						
Butter:						
Exports	2.9	3.3	15.2	99.6	87.6	1/ 8.4
Shipments to U. S. territories	7.7	9.8	2/ 8.6	2/ 7.4	2/ 5.2	2/ 1.6
Total butter	10.7	13.1	23.8	107.0	92.8	10.0
Lard:						
Exports	201.3	392.9	651.6	736.4	858.8	223.7
Shipments to U. S. territories	30.8	30.6	2/32.8	2/38.9	2/35.6	2/ 6.9
Total lard	232.1	423.5	684.4	775.3	894.4	230.6
Oleo oil	1.3	1.2	6.5	6.5	2.9	3/
Stearine, animal, edible	.1	.3	.3	3/	---	3/
Oleo stock	1.6	2.3	.5	---	.2	---
Tallow, edible	.1	.1	9.8	26.8	1.9	3/
Tallow, inedible	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.0	21.4	1.5
Greases 4/	5.7	5.0	2.9	3.0	5.2	2.1
Neat's-foot oil	.4	.4	.1	3/	.1	3/
Total, animal	254.2	448.3	730.9	919.7	1,018.7	244.3
Marine fats						
Fish-liver oils	5/	5/	5/	1.4	1.7	.6
Fish oils	4.1	2.6	8.2	12.7	9.1	1.3
Whale oil, sperm and other	---	3/	.2	6/25.2	3.3	7/
Total, marine	4.1	2.6	8.4	39.3	14.1	
Vegetable fats						
Castor oil	1.3	1.2	1.3	.8	2.7	7/
Coconut oil 8/	40.5	53.9	4.9	.1	.1	7/
Coconut oil 8/9/	12.5	5.3	1.7	3.1	4.8	7/
Corn oil	.2	.3	8/ 2.8	8/ 8.5	8/ .3	3/
Cottonseed oil 8/	15.1	14.0	21.4	51.9	5.6	.1
Linseed oil	4.8	7.2	57.8	221.5	313.7	3.1
Olive oil, edible	10/	10/	.2	.3	.2	3/
Olive-oil "foots"	10/	10/	.3	.3	.2	---
Olive oil, inedible	10/	10/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Palm oil, including palm-kernel oil	---	---	.9	.5	.2	7/
Palm oil, including palm-kernel oil 9/	23.9	32.3	1.6	19.2	13.3	7/
Peanut oil	2.9	8.7	8/ .7	8/ .8	8/ .2	3/
Perilla oil	10/	10/	1.0	.1	3/	---
Rape oil	10/	10/	.1	.2	.4	.3
Soybean oil	16.0	12.1	8/19.4	8/57.4	8/65.4	8/10.6
Sunflower oil	10/	10/	10/	10/	10/	5.9
Tung oil	---	---	1.0	1.6	1.5	7/
Tung oil 9/	4.5	3.1	.1	3/	.1	7/
Other edible vegetable oils and fats	6.7	10.5	1.6	34.2	3.1	1.9
Other expressed oils and fats, inedible	10.0	13.4	12.4	32.9	12.2	.1
Total, vegetable	138.4	162.0	129.3	433.4	424.0	
Total, primary fats	396.7	612.9	868.5	1,392.4	1,456.8	
Oil-bearing materials (in terms of oil)						
Copra (63 percent) 9/	22.9	40.6	4.8	---	---	7/
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	.8	1.1	.7	.8
Flaxseed (34 percent)	---	11/ .8	3/	.1	.3	3/
Soybeans (15 percent)	22.0	2.9	3.0	12.0	4.5	1.9
Total, oil-bearing materials	44.9	44.3	8.6	13.1	5.5	
Manufactured products (fat content)						
Margarine:						
Exports	12/ .9	12/ 1.6	23.2	79.5	64.3	14.7
Shipments to U. S. territories	.4	.6	2/ 3.4	2/ 2.7	2/ .4	2/ .4
Total	1.4	2.3	26.5	82.3	64.7	15.1
Shortening:						
Exports	3.8	3.7	3.3	51.3	11.9	5.9
Shipments to U. S. territories	4.9	6.4	2/ 7.6	2/ 8.3	2/ 5.9	2/ 2.5
Total	8.7	10.1	10.9	59.6	17.8	8.4
Soap:						
Exports	14.3	16.8	12.1	16.9	17.1	3.4
Shipments to U. S. territories	14.7	20.1	2/15.0	2/16.5	2/12.7	2/ 5.6
Total	29.0	36.9	27.1	33.4	29.8	9.0
Total, manufactured products, exports and shipments	39.1	49.3	64.5	175.3	112.3	32.5
Total primary fats, oil-bearing materials, and manufactured products, in terms of oil	480.6	706.6	941.6	1,580.8	1,574.6	312.4

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and records of the Bureau of the Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

The following items are not included above: Procurement by the Army in 1944 for European relief, 27 million pounds of lard and 10 million pounds estimated fat content of soap. Procurement by the American Red Cross for prisoner-of-war packages, as follows: Margarine, in terms of fat content, 6.5 million pounds in 1943 and 10.6 million pounds in 1944; shortening, 0.7 million pounds in 1943 and 5.8 million pounds in 1944; soap, in terms of fat content, 2.6 million pounds in 1943 and 4.1 million pounds in 1944. Procurement by Army for relief and by Red Cross in first quarter of 1945 totaled approximately 48 million pounds, mostly lard.

1/ Includes actual weight of butter oil and spreads (Army). These were not reported separately in 1944. 2/ Includes War Food Administration shipments to United States territories. January to March 1945, partly estimated. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes "other animal greases and fats, inedible," grease stearine, lard oil, "other animal oils, inedible," and "hog grease and wool grease." 5/ Reported in value only prior to 1943. 6/ Exports of 13.5 million pounds, plus reexports of 46.7 million pounds, minus courtesy imports of 35.0 million pounds. These courtesy imports are not included in the 28.4 million pounds shown for imports in table 7. 7/ Publication prohibited by national security regulations. 8/ Crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis, dividing by the following factors: Coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, 0.94; corn and cottonseed oils, 0.93. 9/ Reexports. 10/ Not separately reported. 11/ July to December. 12/ Withdrawn tax-free for exports, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Table 9.- Imports and exports of primary fats and oils (crude basis) oilseeds in terms of crude oil, and margarine, shortening, and soap in terms of fat content, 1912-44

Year	Imports	Exports 1/	Net imports (+) or Net exports (-)
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	541	1,215	- 674
1913	508	1,158	- 650
1914	562	964	- 402
1915	652	1,198	- 546
1916	848	957	- 109
1917	1,113	748	+ 365
1918	1,458	984	+ 474
1919	1,381	1,633	- 252
1920	1,354	1,224	+ 130
1921	828	1,543	- 715
1922	1,200	1,254	- 54
1923	1,472	1,467	+ 5
1924	1,249	1,392	- 143
1925	1,438	1,122	+ 316
1926	1,658	1,099	+ 559
1927	1,678	1,105	+ 573
1928	1,673	1,120	+ 553
1929	2,177	1,169	+ 1,008
1930	1,834	965	+ 869
1931	1,719	896	+ 823
1932	1,312	882	+ 430
1933	1,805	875	+ 930
1934	1,481	666	+ 815
1935	2,589	262	+ 2,327
1936	2,284	288	+ 1,996
1937	2,769	313	+ 2,456
1938	1,841	392	+ 1,449
1939	1,796	597	+ 1,199
1940	1,707	481	+ 1,226
1941	1,966	707	+ 1,259
1942	945	942	+ 3
1943	962	2/ 1,590	- 628
1944	982	2/ 1,632	- 650

Compiled from data given in reports of the Bureau of the Census, and War Food Administration (WFA shipments to U. S. territories, and military and Red Cross procurement for relief).

1/ Exports include shipments of butter, lard, margarine, shortening, and soap to United States territories.

2/ Procurement by the Army for European relief and by the American Red Cross for prisoner-of-war packages is included. This totaled 10 million pounds in 1943 and 58 million pounds in 1944.

Table 10- Fats and oils: Factory production, and factory and warehouse sto at end of month, April 1944 and 1945, March 1945

Items grouped by major use	Production			Stocks (crude basi		
	Apr. 1944	Mar. 1945	Apr. 1945	Apr. 30, 1944	Mar. 31, 1945	Apr 19
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil
Food fats and oils						
Butter 1/	130.6	109.6	122.4	69.2	29.8	45
Lard and rendered pork fat 2/	221.8	100.2	93.6	604.0	154.3	132
Oleo oil, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	18.3	19.6	19.4	30.4	21.6	21
Total edible animal fats	370.7	229.4	235.4	703.6	205.7	198
Corn oil 3/	12.4	20.9	18.7	21.3	22.0	21
Cottonseed oil 3/	60.7	118.7	85.0	473.2	510.8	482
Olive oil, edible	---	.9	4/	2.3	2.1	1
Peanut oil 3/	8.2	9.7	7.9	45.5	46.0	47
Sesame oil	4/	---	---	1.7	1.9	2
Soybean oil 3/	112.9	120.7	118.9	288.4	150.4	164
Total edible vegetable oils	194.2	270.9	230.5	832.4	733.2	718
Soap fats and oils						
Tallow, inedible	84.4	83.6	75.2	170.4	159.6	147
Grease, excluding wool grease	55.7	45.6	43.5	131.9	89.8	82
Palm oil 3/	---	---	---	69.1	65.6	64
Fish oil	.2	.2	.4	95.5	97.4	78
Marine mammal oil	---	---	---	59.6	39.6	37
Olive oil, inedible and foots	4/	4/	4/	4.3	2.4	2
Total slow-lathering oils	140.3	129.4	119.1	530.8	454.4	412
Babassu oil 3/	---	4/	4/	2.6	3.6	3
Coconut oil 3/	9.5	17.2	12.8	120.8	119.2	114
Palm-kernel oil 3/	---	6.6	5.9	5/	6/ 17.1	6/ 18
Total lauric-acid oils	9.5	23.8	18.7	123.4	139.9	136
Drying oils						
Castor oil, dehydrated 7/	6.5	5.8	6.0	12.1	11.0	12
Linseed oil	79.2	37.8	32.7	361.4	227.1	209
Oiticica oil	4/	---	---	5.3	5.6	7
Perilla oil	---	---	---	.4	.2	
Tung oil	.3	1.5	2.4	26.3	19.4	19
Total drying oils	86.0	45.1	41.1	405.5	263.3	248
Other industrial						
Neat's-foot oil	.2	.3	.2	3.4	2.8	2
Wool grease	1.4	1.7	1.5	4.0	3.0	3
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	.5	.4	.4	15.1	14.8	13
Castor oil, No.1 and No. 3 8/	6.4	10.0	8.2	49.2	20.7	17
Rape oil	---	---	---	13.3	13.2	17
Other vegetable oils 9/	1.3	2.1	2.8	27.9	44.8	54
Total	9.8	14.5	13.1	112.9	99.3	107
Grand total	810.5	713.1	657.9	2708.6	1,895.5	1,822

Compiled from reports of The Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Total, stocks, computed from unrounded numbers; includes stocks held by Government in reported positions.

1/ Creamery butter production, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; cold-storage stocks, War Food Administration. 2/ Federally inspected production, War Food Administration. 3/ Stocks, crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm, and palm-kernel oils, 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, 0.94. 4/ Included in o vegetable oils. 5/ Not separately reported. 6/ Crude only. 7/ Converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88. 8/ Production excludes estimated use in ma facture of dehydrated castor oil. 9/ Includes some food oils.

Table 11.- Price received by farmers, and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, May 1943 and 1944, March-May 1945

Oilseeds

Item	Unit	May 1943	May 1944	1945 Mar.	1945 Apr.	1945 May
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	75.00	75.00	75.00	76.50	78.38
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	46.11	52.50	52.00	51.90	52.10
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.16	3.05	3.11	3.10	3.11
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.98	2.85	2.91	2.91	2.91
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points	100 pounds	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 pounds	7.01	7.74	8.20	8.24	8.30
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.71	---	2.20	2.20	---
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	1.72	1.93	2.13	2.13	2.15
		Oilseed meals [1]				
Copra meal, Los Angeles	Short ton	51.50	51.50	[2]50.00	[2]50.00	[2]50.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	" "	38.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	---	54.45	54.45	54.45	54.45
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, Minneapolis	" "	43.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	" "	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	" "	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	40.55	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of the War Food Administration.

[1] Bagged carlots.

[2] $3.50 per ton added to bulk quotation to adjust to bagged-carlots basis.

Table 12.- Oleomargarine: Production, tax-paid withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, April 1943 and 1944, February-April 1945

Item	April		1945 1/		
	1943	1944	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	7,168	9,428	3,980	7,568	9,283
Uncolored	35,952	35,428	47,772	47,319	46,367
Total 2/	43,120	44,855	51,752	54,887	55,650
Tax-paid withdrawals for consumption in the United States and territories	32,374	35,157	51,048	50,462	46,832
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,614	1,373	788	1,165	1,068
Oleostearine	329	312	217	142	239
Lard, neutral	702	979	694	847	590
Lard, flakes	---	22	---	---	---
Oleo stock	149	315	85	127	43
Tallow	21	16	---	---	---
Total, animal	2,815	3,017	1,784	2,281	1,940
Cottonseed oil	15,624	15,497	24,448	24,486	25,824
Soybean oil	16,092	15,905	13,882	16,131	16,006
Peanut oil	476	635	1,064	642	495
Corn oil	248	1,498	887	898	776
Cottonseed stearine	5	---	---	---	---
Soybean stearine	---	6	11	2	2
Soya flakes	15	13	3	4	12
Total, domestic vegetable	32,460	33,554	40,285	42,163	43,115
Total fats and oils	35,275	36,571	42,069	44,444	45,055
Milk	7,393	7,695	9,070	9,460	9,488
Salt	1,342	1,430	1,609	1,705	1,729
Derivative of glycerin	62	71	97	99	85
Lecithin	39	40	61	59	59
Monostearine	36	31	35	36	47
Soda (Benzoate of)	26	28	31	33	37
Vitamin concentrate	8	9	11	9	13
Color	4	5	5	6	6
Estearine	---	7	8	8	10
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	2	5
Total, other materials	8,912	9,317	10,928	11,417	11,479
Total, all materials	44,187	45,888	52,997	55,861	56,534

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total of unrounded numbers.